THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

than the constitution for their justification. The statutes of thirteen Northern States, interfering with the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, throwing obstacles in the way of the owner's recovery of his slave, and jeoparding the owner's liberty or life, should he attempt a recovery, are so many standing legislative (but seed, legal) menaces against our peace and prosperity. Constitutional inhibitions are not respected, fraternal forgotfulness of past aggressions not appreciated; propositions for the cessation of agitation and restorations of peace and amity between us are either spurned, or, if eagrafted upon the legislation of Congress, are disregarded by them; they answer our proposals of peace by decision of our alleged weakness and fears, and by lioning the disturbers of our peace, who invade our State limits under the gard of peaceful purposes and pursuits, to scatter baneful doctrines amongst our people, to poison the minds of our slaves and the bodies of their massers to instigate the burning of our houses and the minds of our slaves and the bodies of their massers to instigate the burning of our houses and the minds of our slaves and the bodies of their massers to instigate the burning of our houses and the minds of our slaves and the bodies of their massers to instigate the burning of our houses and the mire of white men, women and children, if we, in the exercise of mercy to such disturbers, permit them to return unhurt to their Northern homes. John Brown raids, inclipient insurrections, tampering with slaves, escapes of fugitives, protections of kidnappers by Northern legalized mobs, are multiplying to such an extent as to reader it perfect inadness on our part to continue our present political relations with a scool and extended the last crowning act of perfedy to their constitutional obligations, and unmistakeable evidence of deep rooted beetflifty to us and our institutions, have by a strictly sectional vote elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency candidates from the Northern section al

pose of "its ultimate extinction" everywhere? I cannot eenceive any stronger or more conclusive evidence than this.

1, as a Southern man, by birth and education, with all my rights, interests, sentiments, sympathies and associations bound up with those of the people of the South, and with my destiny, for weal or wee, indissolubly connected with theirs, and set as a sentinel to guard the rights and interests of my native State, in the Senate of the United States, would be untrue to myself, my section, my State, neighbors, friends and kindred, if I should counsel submission to the administration of a black republican President—in other words, to that of Abraham Lincoln. No "over act" other than he, and those who have elected him, have aiready committed, is necessary to convince me of their purpose to rule us to our ruin. They have elected him against our repeated, selemn remonstrance, almost prayers, for the sake of the Union, and sur common property in the past, present and prospective greatness, prosperity and glory of our united country. We, almost as a unit in 1856 (for there seemed to be few, if any, dissentients then, in any party), warned them that the election of Fremont, a sectional candidate, by a sectional vote, would be regarded by us as sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. We repeated the warning, with great unanimity, before and since the nomination of candidates the present year. They have derided our remonstrances, disregarded our warnings, and ascribed them to a spirit of gasconading; and have told us that we "could not be kicked out of the Union," and, if we should attempt to go out, they would "whip us back."

In view of all these things, what ought the Southern Bates to do? I think that it is the obvious duty of each

and ascribed them to a spirit of gaseconading; and have toold us that we "could not be kicked out of the Union," and, if we should attempt to go out, they would "whip us back."

In view of all these things, what ought the Southers Bakes to def I think that it is the obvious duty of each and all of them "to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with the North, and to assume among the lower of the carbon and the states are concerned; and single the constitution which was at once the bond of Union and the pledge of peace, friendship and security to us, the government of the constitution has been thereby dissolved, so far as the Southers States are concerned; and since "a long train of sbuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, coinces a design to reduce them under absolute despolism" of an abolition government, "it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new goards for their future security."

It seems to be, I trust it is, a foregone carelusion that some of the Southern States have already invalue principal and the second time, when the ayes preponderated, and under whose protecting egis international laws and cartaclition treaties may be invoked for the restoration of our fugitive or kidnapped slaves to their masters, or, in lieu thereof, reprisals may be made to secure indemnaty for their loss. But, according to my view of State sovereignty, State rights and State remedies, each State must judge of its grievances for itself, and must for itself the south, and intermedied may be made to secure indemnaty for their loss. But, according to my view of State sovereignty, State rights and State remedies, each State must judge of its grievances for itself, and must for itself the wasto to its original formation. The State did not all constitution and thus forming the Union is under the second of the south of the same time in adopting the constitution of the grievance of the second of the south of the same time in adopting the constitution of the grievance of the sec

There is not the same unanimity of sentiment in all, as to the propriety of going out at all. Public sentiment has not been equally developed in all. The timidity, temporizing policy, morbid devotion to the Union, disinclination to undergo the risks or inconveniences of changing the government, and "to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed," and, in some cases, want of fealty to Southern institutions, on the part of a portion of the people of some of the slaveholding States, and especially on the part of politicians of commanding position and influence, will prevent entire concert of action. I think, therefore, that such States as are prepared to act should, as early as practicable, hold their separate conventions—simultaneously if possible, so as to afford opportunity for conference and concerted action—and let them, under a selemn sense of responsibility to God and of duty to themselves, to posterity, to the cause of enlightened constitutional liberty and exalted circilization throughout the world, "acquiesce in the heceseity which denounces our separation." From the Northern States, "and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends." Each State having preparately second, let there be a convention of the reveral seconding States "to institute a new (federal) government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them should seem more likely to effect their safety and happiness."

If any, regardless of the rights and honor of Alabama in this trying crisis, should take counsel of their fears, let them remember that we of the South have more means of living independent of the rest of the world than any people under the sun, better citizen soldiers and more food and raiment for their support, and, above all, that every blow the Northmen strike us will recoid on their twen heads—or, rather, that when they lay their hands on us, it will, like the touch of the torpedo, paralyze their own spirites of the Britis

lusetts. Let all remember that if we submit to black republican

chusetts.

Let all remember that if we submit to black republican rule, we will lose the sympathy and respect of our friends, and will invoke yet greater insults and injuries from our scornful and revengeful conquerors.

If, unhapply, Alabama should commit herself to voluntary dishener and degradation, by remaining in the Union on terms of virtually atmitted inferiority, little above colonial vassalage, I have not a sufficiently passive spirit and compliant temperament to represent her as a peer among peers in a council of reputed ambassadors of suvereign States, I cannot consent to sink to the degradad level of a servite messenger of a conquered province, or hestage for its good behavior, in the presence of the haughty ambassadors of imperial sovereigns. Our black republican victors would not deign, as they, under the circumstances, ought not, to recognize meas an equal, or my ments as the equals of theirs. They would dictas—for the government of Alabamians, without heeded whether it would be for their benefit or injury and utterly regardless of my wishes to remonstrances, and demand of us, unquestioning obdience, on the plea of compliance with the forms of the constitution. I will never voluntarily consent to such official or personal servity, submit my neck to the galling yoke of abolition fanaticism, or humble my pride to receive tanely the chains of black republican scorn and contamely, personned in senatorial robes, exuitant in the conectionness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the completeness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the completeness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the completeness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the completeness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the ultimate extinction of Slavery," predicted by Lincoln, and "universal example and in the cover and the chain of the bound of the slav

son of Slavery." predicted by Lincoln, and "universal emandipation," the cherished hope, aim and purpose of a abolitiondom.

As I shall not probably be able to take my seat in the fenate for several weeks, I would vacate it immediately for a successor, if I thought the State needed or desired representation in that body. But I hope and believe that the at last, after many years of patient ender these of ments and injury, has resolved to take her desired injury, has resolved to take her desired in the order will fully sustain you is the proof and patriotic position you have taken, and will prove that they deserve the freedom they in herited from their sires and intend to transmit it, unimpaired to their children, by declaring, in each and every county in her limits, in favor of immediate secession and independence out of the Union, and against present submissions and future subjection in the Union. C. C. CLAY, JR.

MEETING OF THE ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 12.]
In accordance with a call by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which received, however, only a limited circulation, a meeting was announced to be held yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, at noon, to consider the present state of the Union. At the hour named, only a few more than the ordinary number of people reent on Change were in the room. Mr. D. A. January, President of the Chamber of Commerce, called the meeting to order.

sider the present state of the Union. At the hour named, only a few more than the ordinary number of people present on Change were in the room. Mr. D. A. January, President of the Chamber of Commerce, called the meeting to order.

Mr. January said that this meeting was called to take into consideration the present distressing condition of the country by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. However, the consideration the present distressing condition of the country by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. However, the consideration is not the place for such a discussion. Political questions must eater into it, and party feelings will be stirred up to such an extent as to excite stimosticise with which this Chamber ought to have nothing to do. Whatever affects the world of commerce and trade affects every member of this body, but the evils complained of are beyond our control. The remedies are political remedies, and should not be discussed here. It is proper that the Chamber of Cemmerce should respectfully recommend to the people of St. Louis that they hold a mass meeting in the Itotunia of the Court House as early as Saturday evening, and see if by an expression of opinion we can do anything to suggest a remedy.

Gen. RANNEY said that when he heard the call for this meeting, he went to the statute books and copied the fifth resolution, known as the Jackson resolutions, in which it was seated that Missouri would co-operate with the South whenever the rights of the States were assailed. He hoped that the meeting would be held.

Mr. JANNARY urged the speaker to come forward and take the stand, which, after some hesitation, he did, and proceeded.—

Mr. Grow thought that this was not the time to meet in public and discuss a question so important. The city is excited; the State is excited; we have just come out of an excited political contest, and there hasn't been time yet, to cool off. It was altogether a premature movement. When the time does come As had no doubt the Went the formation of the content of the south

entire American system, representation is withdrawn taxation must cease. The constitution gives no power to the federal government to resist the withdrawal of representation by a State, and it could never have intended

LONG ISLAND GOING WITH NEW YORK CITY.

[From the Greenport, L. I. Watchman, Dec. 15.]

The papers in discussing the present state of national affairs, and speculating upon the probable results of disunion, indulge in numerous theories as to the ultimate issue and the way it will affect particular localities. The more attention is directed to this forbidding topic the blacker becomes the prespect. It is evident that the disreption, once effected, will not be confined to the North and South, but that the Northeast and Northwest will diverge from the centre, and the clash of conflicting interests, released from federal bonds, will rapidly separate the discordant elements of the great American nation into a mass of petty provinces, the prey of domestic anarchy of foreign despotism.

We believe Long Island is connected with the city of New York by so many ties that their lot cannot be divided. In a recent debate in the House, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles declared that the people of the city could never consent to become a mere apanage of a Puritan province (meaning New England), but will open their free port to the commerce of the world. Such would undoubtedly be her best policy. In that event, we are for Long Island's seceding from the State and joining the city.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE TEST CASE BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND OHIO. The following is given as an explanation of the case commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States by the Governor of Kentneky:—A test case is to be made of the refusal of Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to deliver up the man Lago, charged with enticing slaves from Kentucky. Some time ago a man named Lago was indicted in the Woodford Circuit Court for enticing a slave to escape from his owner. Lago escaped and took refuge in Ohio. Governor Magoffin made a requisition upon Governor Dennison, of Ohio, for the return of the fugitive from justice. Governor Dennison refused to issue his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Lago, upon the ground that, by the laws of Ohio, negroes are not properly, and that he did not recognise the act committed by Lago as an offence.

INDICTMENT FOR OBSTRUCTING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE

The Rev. George Gordon, James Hammond, Ashbury Parker, Caivin Rowland, Joseph T. Baldwin, E. D. Ashbury and Jonathan McLarew have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of Northern Chilo for abstructing the United States Marshal and his deputies, at Iberia, Monroe county, on the 20th of September last, in their efforts to secure by legal process a fugitive slave. The same parties are also indicted for assaulting the owners of the negro and their assistants, with a view to prevent the reciamation of the slave under the Fugitive Slave law.

Accounts from New Orleans of the 11th inst., state that there have been about thirty suspensions there in the past few weeks. They were not failures, however, as they are all solvent and able to meet their indebtedness. The suspensions were principally cotton factors.

CALL FOR A UNION MERTING IN KENTUCKY.

The Central Cummittee of the Continuous Union party

The Central Committee of the Continuous Union party of Kentucky have issued a call for a State Convention of that party to meet in Louisville on the Sth of January, for the purpose of consulting upon the course Kentucky should pursue in the present crisis. Members of all other political organizations are invited to take part in the deliberations of the convention.

Signors Accident by Machinery.—On Saturday a man by the name of Richard Hicky, employed at the hydraulic works of Worthington, corner of Van Brunt and Rapelyes streets, was caught by a belting and carried round the drum several times, breaking his arm and receiving other serious injuries. His hurts were attended to by a surgeon, after which he was sent home.

a surgeon, after which he was sent home.

Emerical of A Shormaker for Mayor.—Mr. Breed, the newly elected Mayor of Lynn, is a working shoemaker, and quietly occupied his bench for the greater part of the election day. On Tuesday evening about three hundred of the workingmen met to congratulate him on his election. Mr. James Dillon, who was prominent in the late strike, addressed the assemblage upon the success of the workingmen, urging them to stand firm for the accomplishment of further triumphs. In conclusion, in behalf of the workingmen, he presented to Mr. Breed a manimoth broom, saying that it was the wish of the parties for whom he presented that he would "sweep clean,"

PRODUCE ON THE EASE CANAL.—Forty boats are frozen in at Fort Plain, on which there are 620,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 barrels of flour, 6,000 bushels of corn, 40,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of corn, There are boats at other points, but their pumbers are not stated.

SURDAY AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

Thousand Skaters on the Ice Great Concourse of Working Men-Agile Feats on the Skating Ponds New Description of Skate-Views from the Observatory,

It was very generally anticipated by the good folks of New York that Sunday would be the greatest skating day of the present winter season; but very few considered that the elements would have been so propitious, and the clerk of the weather in so happy and agreeable a disposition as he displayed yesterday. External nature was more than ordinarily exuberant in the favors she ex-tended to our citizens, who were not slow in availing themselves of them. A brighter and more balmy morning never broke upon the city than that with which we were yesterday favored. The sun outshophimself in dazzling effulgence, and poured forth an unwonted degree of warmth upon the earth; the rude and chilling hyperborean blasts of the previous day, that had chilled so many noses and threatened so many toes, had mellowed down into ambient breezes and flitting zephyrs, that gave tone to the blood and reanimation to the lungs. It was one of those calm and beautiful days that remind us of the yellow leaved season of autumn rather than of the frigid period of the reign of the icy king. Although the earth was literally baked with frost, there was health in every breath of its that was weafted across the waters. air that was wafted across the waters. The Central Park was, of course, the great scene of

attraction. Sunday being a day of leisure and re-creation to the working classes of the com-munity, thousands of these took advantage of their opportunity to visit this great public resort—some to skate or slide on the ice, and a multitude of others to stroll through the rambles, wander among the gravelled paths or saunter about the numerous summer houses. The skating ponds were frozen as hard as could be desired, and there were facilities and opportunities for skating that must have rejoiced the hearts of the "professors" of this manly and invigorating exercise. Nor did the people neglect to "go in" when the sport began. As for the boys, they went into the amusement con amore. No fat Alderman ever rejoiced more over his turtle and port than did these youthful skaters at the rare prospect of fun and enjoyment which was in their grasp. From early in the forenoon until the sun began to decline, the pond presented one continual scene of bustle and animation. Men and boys; of all ages and sizes, went whirling and darting about on the frozen direction. Now and again there were extempore races got up between two or more good skaters, who would slide away with a degree of celerity perfectly appalling to the uninitiated in this difficult process of equilibrium. As soon as the principals of the race were fairly under way it was the signal for the whole army of urchins to start in pursuit, and then was the time to see what may well be termed "pretty tall skating." Some of the skaters yes-terday were really adepts at the art. Their gyrations over the smooth and glassy surface of the ice were graceful and elegant. No movement appeared to be too difficult for them. There were others, on the contrary, who were very clumsy. Some of these latter were continually running foul of people, and when there was nobody to come in contact with tumbling themselves over on the ice. The love of the exercise seems to be greatly on the increase, to judge by the large number of tyros who were essaving their first emulative efforts. The most of these very wisely kept near terra firma, and only made short excursions to and fre, on the principle that

Vessels large may venture more, But little boats must keep near shore. Many of these beginners were the cause of much merriment among the lookers on. The persistent but awkward efforts they were compelled to make to preserve their perpendicular, and the frequent falls they had for their pains, were highly amusing to the spectators who sur-rounded the pends. But no amount of falling and slipping could intimidate the aspiring philosophers. As soon as a tyro dropped on his back, some expert skater was sure to be at hand to put him on his feet again. Sometimes a couple of practiced hands would seize a learner and rush off with him to the other side of the pond, and there leave him to struggle back as best he could. These were tricks of friends to one another and were therefore taken in good part by everybody. The utmost harmony and order prevailed. Everybody enjoyed themselves to the fullest possible extent without entrenching on the comfort or enjoyment of their neigh-bors, and from early morning to night there was a con-

the ponds. The ladies' division of the skating pond was not as well fair ones came early in the morning and let before church time, but there were some that kept on the ground the whole day. The skating among the ladies does not call for more than a passing remark. Most of those who went on the ice preferred sliding and riding in a species of chair provided with steel slides, to buckling on the skates. Two young girls of about fourteen years of age. and a fair-haired boy of about eleven, absorbed all the attention of the spectators on this side. Their skating was as graceful and as perfect as it is possible to conceive, and as there were very few skaters on the ladies' pond, their skill and activity were the more readily made apparent, and drew forth the warm

me more reason has opened, that now the whole surface of the season has opened, that now the whole surface of the season has opened, that now the whole surface of the sea bruised and cut up in a very complete though uncomfortable manner. The immense number of skaters who visited the Park yesterday have not done anything to smoothen the ice, and we fancy that skating will not be the present of the present of the control of

but too giad to find an opportunity of hiring them on the Fark, and an active business was carried on in this line. Late in the afternoon a gentleman appeared on the Fark with a new Yankee notion in the shape of a skate. This was a sort of short boot with a steel plate screwed on and fastened to the ordinary sele. The plate is flat and perfectly smooth, and the sharp edges of the skate come out from its centre and curl up at the point, all forming one single piece. The wearer, therefore, puts on his boot and skate at one effort, and when the boot is properly fast-ened there is no possibility whatever that the skate can slip off, except the fastening of the boot be entirely unloosed. This is a great improvement on the old skates, which are liable to slip when not well secured; and as the gentleman who introduced it into the Park was an excellent skater, the new notion was exhibited to great advantage. When the owner had glided about to his satisfaction, he proceeded to the shore to take off his skates, when a large and curious crowd assembled around to have a good look at the ingenious contrivance. Everybody seemed pleased with the invention, and as the owner informed the crowd that similar ones are for sale in the city at seven dollars each, it is possible that they may become fashionable to some extent this season.

There were a goodly number of horsemen and carriages on the ground, and the rides and drives were as full of active sport and amusements at the ponds were as full of active sport and amusement as the ponds were as full of active sport and amusements wither literial may be able to go skating and other amusements. And they did this with hearty good will. The day was propicious, the weather was genial, and nothing was wanting that could conduce to the enjoyment of the people. The only necessity is larger pends. The present ones are entirely inadequate for the wants of so teeming a population. They are undoubtedly large enough for the swans to swim in, but by no means capacious enough for an army of 10

Bible must be carried to the doors of those who cannot otherwise be reached, and the organization of this society is admirably adapted for that purpose. A steady perseverence is required, and not the sensation efforts so much in vogue in New York; the churches of New York should concentrate their efferts in the channel opened by the organization of this society.

Rev. F. G. Clark compared the growth of this society to that of the banyan tree; from one small and humble effort it has spread and grown to be a mighty and infential instrument of good—meeting exactly the requirements of a great city like New York. He then made an eloquent and touching appeal in favor of this society, for, with the hard times which are upon us, it is peculiarly incumbent that Christian love and liberality should be shown to carry encouragement and hope to the thousands of houses of the poer in our city.

Rev Witstan Hacen briefly addressed them on what he considered the most interesting feature of this society, its incidental connection for meeting the spiritual wants of the people, as well as supplying the material wants of the people, and in this respect it resembled the ministry of Jesus Christ, who not only preached the Gospel to the poor; and in this respect it resembled the ministry of Jesus Christ, who not only preached the Gospel to the poor, but healed their infirmities. This society extends its operations from the Battery to Kingsbridge, and supplies the spiritual and material wants of the people, and in his opinion it ought to be regarded as one of the glories of New York.

After singing the Doxology commencing From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise arise, &c.,

A collection was taken up during the service to sustain the society for the coming year.

The Slave Trade. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Duc.-15. The United States vs. The Slaver Achorn. The United States District Attorney applied for an order for the confiscation of sovereigns and half sovereigns for the confiscation of sovereigns and half sovereigns found on board the slaver Achorn, and to direct that they be sold at the market value. This motion was based on an affidavit of J. Buchanan Henry, one of the assistant District Attorneys, which recited that the sult was proceeding in Admiralty for the forfeiture of nine hundred and fifty sovereigns, and one hundred half sovereigns, British money, of the value of five thousand dollars and upwards, which were seized on board of a vessel called the thomas Achorn—avessel alleged to have been employed in the slave trade on the coast for Africa some time in or about the month of June last; that on the 18th day of November last, a claim to the said coin was filed in the name of Manuel Sola, as alieged owner of the said coin, which claim purported to be sworn to on the said 18th day of November, by Manuel Sola, per C. Donehue, agent; that said claim was not sworn to by said Sola personally, nor was there any outh or affidavit written thereon to the effect that the affeged agent was duly authorized therete by the owner; that said coin when attached by the Marshal was not in the possession of said Sola, but in the possession, as deponent believed, of an officer of the navy of the United States, and that said coin was liable to deterioriation of injury by being detained in custody pending the suit, the interest which might be realized from its deposit in the Trust Company being thereby lest. The affidavit concluded by stating that deponent had received information that Sola was one of the owners of the slaves recently explured on board the ship fat deponent had received information that soli was one sked by the Commander (Godin) if he did not think that, being captured twice in some six weeks, slaving was a poor business, he answered without hesitation—"Well, it was nothing but the fortune of war, that we might have missed him in one hour, or even less, saving was a poor business, he answered without hesitation—"Well, it was nothing but the fortune of war, that we mig and on board the slaver Achorn, and to direct that

laimants.

After hearing the argument of counsel the Judge tool he papers and reserved his decision.

Court Calender—This Day.

SUFRUM COURT, CRUDT.—Part 1. Oyer and Terminer.—
Part 2—Nos. 1561. 1004. 1872. 378. 1996. 2012. 2018. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1588. 331, 738, 839, 1890. 1968. 501. 5270. 1992. 486, 1691. 1224.

COMMON PILLAS —General Term.—No jury trials.
SUFRUGS COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 937. 3364, 715. 1057. 57, 55. 681. 893. 245. 767. 608. 609. 999. 1063. 1011, 961. 659. 667. 619. 349. 765. 687. 391. Part 2—Nos. 640. 830. 686. 696. 882. 884. 888, 889. 18. 754. 622. 602. 56. 412. 438, 468, 162. 844. 488, 404. 990. 810. 878. 496, 382, 870. 672.

FLORIDA.—F. L. Villipigue, Eq., has been re-elected Secretary of State by the Florida Legislature, and Charles H. Austin, Eq., State Treasurer. Before adjourning the Legislature pussed the bill appropriating \$100,000 to arm the State.

The steamship New York, from Bremen, which arrived at this port on Friday last, brought the intelligence of the death of Chevalier Christian Carl Josias Bunsen, the celebrated philologist, scholar, critic, linguist, diplomat, historian and theologian, which event occurred at Bonn, on the 28th of November ult., in his seventieth year. This distinguished man is not only familiar to European scholars, but on this side of the water among our American scholars was known to be respected, and to them can scholars was known to be respected, and to them the announcement of his death will be received with sor-

The subject of our memor was born at Corouch, ac-cient capital of the German principality of Waldeck, August 25, 1791. He began his studies at the University of Marburg and continued them from 1809 till 1813 at Gottingen, under the celebrated Heyne. After resigning his place, Bunsen went to Holland and to Copenhagan to study the Frison, Scandinavian and Icelandic languages,

stands of the invention, and it increases and contract of the was followed by "God in History," in 1809. During this period he refused the offer of the citizens of all agdeburg to elect him to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Bansen's iterary activity has been displayed in various intellectual fields. During his residence in Rome, in conjunction with Niebuhr, he studied Roman antiquities, and made various historical researches upon the philosophy of language and religion, and their influence in the world's history. Time and space will not allow us trace the history of this learned man thus further, nor comment on many important points in his career, when he gave the most decided proofs of great fertility of mind and wisdom. We close our narrative by simply enumerating the titles of the works of his authorship, leaving the subject of a memoir of the man to other hands. The following are among the works produced by Bunsen—"Egypt's Place in Universal History," five volumes: "Life and Teachings of the Roman Church under the Emperors Commodus and Alexander Severus;" "Complete; "Bible Texts Historically Arranged and Explained;" "Bible History," "The Everlasting Kingdom of God;" "Life of Jesus;" "The Basilica of Christian Rome;" "The Constitution of the Church of the Future," "Hyppolytus and his Age," second edition, in two volumes, 8vo. 1884; "Analecta Ante-Nictena," 1854; "Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History, Applied to Language and Religion;" "Letters on the Dangers to Religions Liberty in the Present State of the World."

Bunsen was surely one of the most remarkable and famous of learned men. His name and memory will remain associated with the works of Protestant propagandism undertaken in this century by the Kings of Prussia.

Williamsburg City News.

Williamsburg City News.

OPENING OF THE LEE AVENUE DUTCH REPORTED CHURCH.—
Yesterday the large and handsome new Dutch Reformed church, at the corner of Lee avenue and Hughes street, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. Morning service commenced at half-past ten o'clock by a solemn invocation by the Rev. John McClellan Homes, the pas service commenced at half-past ten o'clock by a solemn invocation by the Rev. John McClellan Homes, the paster, after which the reverend gentleman read a portion of the Scriptures, which was followed by the singing of a hymn and prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bethune then preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon from the text.—"And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them."—Acts xx., 7. The subject was, "The Christian church and its true constitution," and in the course of his discourse the Poctor made some highly appropriate and practical remarks, which were listened to with much apparent earnestness by a very crowded congregation. At the afterneon service the Rev. Iv. Vermilyes preached from Paniel B. 42, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Holmes, the pastor, from Haggai it., 9. The subject was, "The glory of the Christian Church, and the means whereby it can be attained." The church was crowded by a highly respectable congregation at each service, and collections were taken up at all of them to assist in paying the debt due on the building. The church is built of brick, and is of that type of the Remanseque known as Norman-Gethic. It is claimed to be the largest church edifice in Brooklyn, being 115 feet long by 70 wide. Beneath is a spacious Sunday school room, attended by no fewer than two thousand scholars. The windows are of frosticy class, in diamond-shaped panes, ornamented in the comicircular arches and around the borders with stained glass of very handsome devices. The seats, which are very comfortable, are of black walnut. The Seor is handsomely carpeted in rectangular triangles of alternate black and crimnon. The organ is very large and powerful, and accompanies a numerous and efficient choir. The cost of the building is \$30.000, of which a large portion has been liquidated. Mr. E. L. Roberts, of Brooklyn, is the architect. The building has been completed in seven months.

The Movements of Montgomery's Gang in Kanaa.

[Despatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

INDEXENDENCE, Dec. 12, 1860.

Further developements with regard to running off Mr. Walker's negroes were made to-day, in the confession of the uniquired man previous to his being put in prison. He says the plan was concorted by Captain Saunders, of Montgomery's band. Saunders and Ball came here during the fair to prepare the way. Et. Foster, Ball and Harry Adson were of this surprise party. Adson was killed, Foster wounded, and Ball escaped. They expected to take all of Walker's negroes—except very old ones—two wagons, four mules to each wagon—and two months' provisions, if to be had; then go into the house, demand his money, and take seventy-five dollars out of every hundred. Their purpose was to reach Ossawatomie that night, free the negroes and move them on to lows.

John E. Stewart took nineteen to fowa last summer, and was paid six hundred dollars for it. They get paid by Eastern societies for slaves them run off.

This man says Montgomery was four miles from Ossawatomie last Thursday night, and has never had over exity-five men. Montgomery's plan is to detail from three to five men to commit depredations, and not the whole company. If this attempt on Walker had not failed, they intended to get Benjamin Moore's stock.

An attempt will be made about Christmas upon Mr. Scott, near van Huren, a merchant and large slave owner. Early in the Spring a move upon the Cherokee nation is contemplated. No particular spot is selected, but spice are to go and mark out the route.

The Currency Panic in Detroit.

BNOURNE MERTING OF DRY GOODS DEALERS—
BROKERS, STOCK DEALERS AND OTHER OUTSIDERS!

INTRODE AND GONTROL THE MERTING.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 13.]
The adjourned meeting of the dry goods claiers of this city was held at the store of Campbell, Linn & Co. last evening, and called together a large attendance of dry goods dealers not only, but representatives of nearly every other branch of trade, together with several brokers, stock dealers and others, whose disposition seemed to be to prevent the action proposed by the dry goods men. Mr. Colin Campbell, chairman of the former meeting, presided, and Mr. James Nall acted as Secretary.

Mr. Edward Ord index to the dealer of the former meeting, presided, and Mr. James Nall acted as Secretary.

Mr. Edward Ord interference of business advertise to take Western funds at only ninety cents on the dollar?

Mr. Fussus—None at all. This must be a a unanimous matter, agreed to by every retail dry goods dealer to be binding. I can compete with any of them, and don't propose to surrender my trade to any man that is small enough to stand out from such an arrangement for the purpose of stealing it.

Mr. Ord believe the Western money had not yet touched bottom. In his opinion it would go down to seventy-five cents yet. Some of the papers of this city affect not to believe this, and tell us the panio is only temporary and will soon blow over; that this money will be good again in a few days; but this is not so. It will be twenty-live per cent discount before spring.

Mr. Tinker (grocer)—For what reason? There are large amounts of produce in this country awaiting shipment to England. People believe that gold will be returned in payment for this produce; but this is not so. England holds large amounts of American securities; these will be sent home inteed of gold, with instructions to realize on them at any sacrifice. They will be thrown into Wallstreet and my limited the present produce in New York. This has got to be exported and sold. The more application of this result t

The substitute was adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment the dry goods dealers remained and held a conversional meeting, expressing most decidedly their disapproval of the course pursued by others than dry goods merchants in intruding upon the meeting, consuming the time and opposing the action they had designed taking. Every dry goods dealer present was in favor of placing the Western currency at a discount, though some difference of opinion existed as to the mode and time of accomplishing this. It was finally agreed that a committee then appointed should draft a paper to be presented to all the dealers for their signatures, binding themselves to take the depreciated funds at only their true value. This committee will probably wait on the merchants to-day, and arrangements will be speedily consummated, though it is not designed that it shall take effect until Monday next.

Missionary Anniversory of the Central Presbyterian Church.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Sunday Sch lissionary Society of the Central Presbyterian church, in Broome street, was celebrated last evening at the church. It was largely attended by both ladies and gen-tlemen, and much interest was manifested in the mis-

tlemen, and much interest was manifested in the missionary cause. The children comprising the society occupied the galleries of the church, and were attended by their Sunday school teachers.

Shortly after the congregation had all been seated, and were anxiously awaiting for the announcement of the exercises, the church was suddenly left in utter darkness owing to the freezing of the water in the gas meter. It was so unexpected that it caused a fright among the children in the galleries, and it was with some difficulty that they could be brought to obey the orders of their teachers. Order at length being restored, the children sang some of their Sunday school hymns until the gas could be relix. The exercises opened with a hymn appropriate to the occasion, sang by the children. At its conclusion prayer was offered up, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer read.

The reports showed that the missionary cause was progressing, and that the letters from the missionaries were full of encouragement. The amount of money received during the past year was \$231.78; during 1859, \$368.58, howing a failing off of nearly \$50.

during the past year was \$321 78; during 1859, \$368 58, howing a falling off of nearly \$50.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, the Rev. Mr. Adams addressed the children in a very happy manner, and relating many pleasing aneodotes, and exhorting them all to remain firm to the cause, and never to forget God.

The Rev. B. W. Chillaw, Sunday school missionary, next addressed them, complimenting them upon their appearance and success. He impressed upon them the great necessity of their loving Christ, and following His teaching. He spoke of his labor in the far West, stating that he had established during the present year 37 schools, attended by 16,000 children, and taught by over 200 teachers. He concluded with some amusing aneodotes of his missionary labors, and begging of the children always to remain true to the teachings of Christ. Singing followed, and a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Prentiss concluded the exercises. After the usual benediction the congregation retired.

Allen Street Missionary Society.

The thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Society, connected with the Allen-street Presbyterian church, took place last eyening in the before named church on Allen street. The commenced by the children singing a hymn, "Come, Let our Voices Raise," to the tune of "America." The ac-

commenced by the children singing a hymn, "Come, Let. our Voices Raise," to the tune of "America." The accompaniment was played on a melodeon, the organ being out of order. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Newell, pastor of the church, after which the children sang "Holy Angels in the Flight," to a very lively measure.

The monthly report was then read, showing that thirty-nine life members had been added during the month, averous of whom had been made by the infant class; the remainder by other classes of the school. The boy's class, No. 4, had together contributed three dollars, and made the Hon. Abraham Lincoln a life member. The annual report was very lengthy, and showed that over four thousand dollars had been expended by the society since its establishment. The society was composed mainly of children. The receipts for the past year were \$420.49, and the expenditures \$420.51.—leaving a balance of four dollars in the treasury. The number of life members made during the year was ninety-six.

The Rev. B. W. Cumlaw, from Ohio, delivered an entertaining address, giving his experience in the Far West. And sheeking in favor of the missionary enterprise of America.

A collection was then taken up, after which the singing was resumed by the children.

The Rev. J. C. Firriers, from Brazil, delivered one of his usual lively addresses, in which he gave his experience in French-Switzerland and Brazil, enlivening his remarks with graphic descriptions of both countries, their inhabitants, productions, &c., as well as the progress of missionary enterprise in those parts.

The meeting closed with a hymn, and the benediction by the pastor.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Europa at Boston—Miss Tudor and maid, Miss Baker, Mr and Mrs Lloyd, Mr Warren, lady and child; Messrs Gardner, Frances Lee, Graham, Bredt, Brown, Capt Kennedy, Mr Baker, Mr I L St John, Dr I L Slack; Messrs William B Hyrnes, C F Hardon, Zabristie, M. Uwke-field, William Hastings, George Woods, I M Tracey, Rev E R Stinsom, Mr I F I Caldwell; Messrs James Fenlon, Thompson, Lockwood, Turnbuil; Mle M Celtia, Capt McMullon, G B Le Favour and Mr Reimer, late of bark Guide, of Salem, From Halifax—Mr Goodall, Miss Richardson, Mrs Harrison, Messrs H McKennon, H Lewis, I L Lewis, I B Hambian and lady, the three Misses Stewart, Mr Alexander, Miss Hawkins; Giending, J H Jort, Mr Senton—Total, 63.

CRONSTADT—Bark Transit—Wm B Smith, of Boston.

DEPARTURES.

CRONSTADT—Bark Transit—Wm B Smith, of Boston.

DEPARTURES.

SOUTHABTTON, HAYRE AND LONDON.—Steamship Saxonia—
C Pfemder, bearer of despatches to the French government, N
Y: E Berneilo, do: S Rodo, do: M. Ferrecco, do: C Cravere do:
A Kohler, Ferri: L Wetziamer, N Y: George Mann, do: H Kalliwoda, hay and two children, Toledo: J Ohle, lady and childs,
N Y: E Winte, N O: C August, do: S Bandry, do: E O
Winkler, Missouri: Andrew Fender, N Y: Madame Eliza
Lenoir, do: M Dugucy, Havana; Chas Bohnoe, Baltimore;
John Volgt, N Y: Cour Samuel, do—and others in steerage—
Total SI.

SKATES!!

THE CENTRAL PARK PAVORITE.

SMITH'S NEW SKATE.

(Measures having been taken to secure Letters Patent.)

It is the Skate that will suit everybody. It is light, beautiful in appearance, and not likely to get out of repair.

It is the only Skate adapted for the learner or fancy skater; for ladies it is invaluable.

These Skates were manufactured the past summer by Moulson Brothers, of Sheffield, England, expressly for my sales, and are made of the best quality of Norway iron and cast steel, and properly tempered.

Also, all the latest styles of English and American Skates, some of which have never been offered in this market before.

Boys' and gentlemen's Tool Chests fitted up complete, Fron For sale by

PHINEAS SMITH In ordering Skates, send number or size of Shon.